DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

MR. HARTER'S DIAGNOSIS AND MR. HENDRIX'S REMEDY OTHER SPEAKERS FOR REPEAL

Washington, Aug. 12.-When the House met this morning at 11 o'clock there were not more than 100 members in attendance, and the audience in the galleries was small. The interest in the silver debate seemed already to be on the decline, action and not discussion being generally desired.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) continued his speech of yesterday against repeal. The moment the Sheran act was repealed, he said, that moment would not be a line or a word in the laws of our country recognizing the coinage of silver, there never would be during our lives or the lives of our children.

Mr. Wheeler was followed by Mr. Morse (Rep. Mass.). Mr. Morse said that the country had comto two roads. Sound finance beckoned it on to national integrity and honor; free silver beckene He was it on to financial ruin and distress. rtily in favor of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but the remainder of that act, eclaring a parity between the two metals, was fine statesmanship, and should stand. He could believe with the Chief Magistrate, however that the present appalling business situation was due entirely to the purchasing clause of the Silver bill. It was more largely and principally due to the threatened tariff legislation, which had unsettled values and paralyzed business; and there could be no relief until the Democratic policy in regard to the tariff was defined.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTORS DISAGREE

Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio), who was one of the leading anti-silver men in the Lild Congress, took the floor in advocacy of the Wilson bill. He claimed any idea of partisanship on this question If he had come to the Capitol this morning an found in the gutter a man in the last stages of alcoholism, that man would have been taken to a hospital, and his treatment would have been agreed upon by competent physicians. But if that drunker man were taken to this House, there would have The doctor from been a difference of opinion. The doctor from Maryland (Mr. Rayner) would have said that further alcohol should be kept from him; that he needed good nursing, and partially a use of the gold cure. (Laughter.) But the doctor from Missouri (Mr. Bland) would look at the case from another standpoint, and would say that the man needed more alcohol. Here was Uncle Sam in a ondition in which he had never before appeare before the nations of the world, at a time when he should be erect and prosperous. Uncle Sam was in an almost comatose condition, and had been taken to this hospital for treatment. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) interrupted to

inquire what the gentleman would think of the physician who in the given case should simply stop the administration of liquor, but who prescribed nothing for the future. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harter replied that he was something of a homoeopathist, and he believed that sometimes mild remedies would cure when radical treatment and kill. There were gentlemen on this floor of National and international reputations who would fill Uncle Sam up with more silver. His view was to stop the purchase of silver. Let Congress the country an honest currency, and he (Mr. Harter) was willing to shake the dust of Washington from his feet and never enter the House of Representatives again. (Applause.)

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) inquired whether the gentleman knew anything about the silver ques tion that he did not know ten months ago. (Laugh-MR. HARTER'S STOCK OF KNOWLEDGE INCREASE

ING.

Mr. Harter replied that he was that kind of man who knew a little more on the silver question than he did ten months ago, than he knew ten weeks ago, than he knew ten days ago. And he expected to know a little more on every question the longer he lived.

In reply to a question Mr. Harter said that the condition of the workingman in England was as much superior to the condition of the workingman in Ohio (principally on account of the sliver legislation) as a berth in Heaven was superior to a co in purgatory. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) asked the gentleman to state to the House the attitude of the Democratic party at the time of the passage of the sil-Mr. Harter said that he trusted to the good

temper of the House to keep this question out of

Mr. Henderson-Oh, let us be good-tempered, but

Mr. Harter said that in referring to "good temordinary acceptation. He meant to say that he hoped that there would be good temper enough to permit him to go on with the thread of his re-

PRAISE FOR SENATOR SHEEMAN. Reviewing the history of the Sherman law, he said that while the law was not a good law, under

the circumstances Senator Sherman, instead of being abused, ought to have the grateful thanks of the whole people, because he got the best there was to be obtained for the country out of a bac situation, which had been brought on by the Republican platform and the election of a Republican President. With Mr. Cleveland in the Presidential chair a free coinage of silver measure could no

chair a free coinage of silver measure could no more control his signature than could the death warrant of the Speaker of this House.

Mr. Henderson persisted in his question as to the attitude of the Democratic party at the time of the passage of the Sherman law.

"Free coinage!" shouted several members on the Democratic side.

Mr. Henderson—There is an honest answer from the Democratic side. Will the gentleman be equally honest?

the Democratic side. Will the gentleman be equally honest?

Mr. Harter replied that he would answer as a matter of courtesy, although it broke the thread of his argument. The National platform of the Democratic party had not been favorable to the free coinage of silver, nor had it charged the Republicans with being favorable to the demonetization of silver. The Democrats nominated a man radically opposed to circulating as a dollar any coin worth less than 100 cents. Republicans knew what kind of man they nominated, He did not wish to proceed further in political discussion. He then went on to mark out his plan of procedure. He would have the Congress in its extraordinary session repeal the purchasing clause of the present law, authorize National banks to issue circulation to the full extent of their bonds, and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the issue of gold bonds.

Mr. HENDRIK'S FIRST SPEECH IN CONGRESS.

MR. HENDRIX'S FIRST SPEECH IN CONGRESS. On the conclusion of Mr. Harter's speech, Mr. Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.) was recognized. He said that he had been denominated here as a banker.

Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.) was recognized. He said that he had been denominated here as a banker. He had been called a gold bug; but he assured his friends that the only piece of gold that he possessed was a \$5 coin, and that the only money he had was in his left-hand trousers pecket, and that he had obtained from the Sergeant-at-Arms a few days ago. He had been born in Missouri. He had grown up with the people of the West, and he knew them and loved them. But he came to this Congress by way of the East, and he represented an Eastern constituency, and he wished to say to this body of gentlemen that the opportunity for this Congress to benefit the country had never before been equalled in the history of the land.

Let Congress repeal the Sherman Silver law, adjourn and go home, and let the people do the rest. (Applause.) It was not to the gold bugs of Wall Street that he asked the members to listen, nor to the men, women and children who had their savings locked in savings banks; he asked them to listen to the workingmen thrown out of employment; he asked them to listen to the volce of fear that our country was entering on a period black with sorrow and black with woe. The present situation was the result of the United States trying its extinction was the result of the United States trying to set Itself against the tide which was running its extinction was the result of the United States trying to turn back, as it was for King Canute to turn back the breakers from the foot of his throne. The country was looking to Congress for relief. Let members here, as Representatives close to the people, do their duty, and do their duty faithfully; and if there was at the other end of the Capitol any vested interest represented that would stand in the pathway of progress and of the relief of the people, let the pitliess pelting of public opinion run there, and not here. Let Representatives discharge their duty and go home, feeling that they had done what the country expected of them.

No surrender for the feel for the free coin-

NO SURRENDER TO ENGLAND WANTED. Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.) spoke for the free coin-

age of silver, and in doing so cast a siur upon political platforms, declaring that no party platorm amounted to anything or was intended to nean anything. He referred to the scarcity of small currency, and raised a laugh by stating that went into a drug store this morning to get something which cost lo cents, and could not get any change. The free coinage of silver would tend to relieve the present depression. Many of the banks of the United States which to-day had their doors closed would be glad to receive the dollar of our daddles. This Nation could make its own money for its own people, and if England wanted to put up the bars, all right. Which could stand it longest? This great country, which could produce every necessity and every luxury, must not surrender to the little island which must depend upon what is could obtain from other nations. This question

was not a partisan one; it was a business one, and as such it should be considered.

Delegate Rawlins (Dem., Utah) lent his voice in havor of free coinage. The declaration made by the anti-sliver men that the Government was issuing a deliar which was worth but 59 cents was absurd. By the Constitution of the United States the express power was given to Congress to coin money and regulate its value. Under that power the Government had declared that the sliver dollar was equal in value to the gold dollar. If this Congress adjourned without action, there would be a depreciation in the valuation of sliver that would be frightful to contemplate and would bring on a monetary panic at once. setary panic at once.
the conclusion of Mr. Rawlins's remarks the se at 450 adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday.

AT AN ABSOLUTE HALT.

NO PROGRESS WHATEVER TOWARD A SENATE COMPROMISE.

MR. GORMAN GOES TO HIS COUNTRY HOME, AND THE "STEERING COMMITTEE" TAKES A REST -EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.] ngton, Aug. 12.-Senator Gorman's ing committee," which has charge of the prepara tion of some sort of "compromise" on the Ad-ministration's programme of unconditional repeal ugar-coated enough to prove acceptable as a party neasure to the reluctant Democratic majority the Senate, did not resume its labors to-day, the exhausted committeemen desiring to take a rest ntil Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Gorman last night followed the example set by the President and Secretary Carlisle, and went out to his country home at Laurel to spend Sunday. In his absence "steering committee" was necessarily left without either compass or rudder, and all work at the Senate end of the Capitol, in the way of devising or hastening along remedial financial legislation

ame to an absolute standstill. There is no doubt that the outspoken representatives in the Senate of the Administration's policy f immediate and unconditional repeal have beer greatly discouraged and disappointed by the failre of the "steering committee" to adopt and enforce the President's direct and sensible programme, and that, in consequence of the display of half-heartedness and indecision made by the Senatorial managers for the last four days, the prospect of obtaining the legislation demanded by the Executive and the country is now far mo distant than it was when Congress assembled Mr. Gorman's hesitation about accepting the policy boldly outlined by the President, and his temporizng negotiations with the silver element in the party on the pretence of securing "harmony" of opinion, have had the effect of stiffening the reso ution of the avowed opponents of repeal and more than seriously shaking the confidence of the "converts" whom the proselyting efforts of the Administration had almost persuaded to forsake their inancial heresies.

The tone of many of the supposed "converts" to the Administration's programme has indeed greatly changed in the last three days, and this alteratio of feeling finds striking expression on all sides Senator Vest, for instance, who last March got a place on the Finance Committee on the theory announced by the friends of the Administration that he would suppress any opinions of his own to oblige the President and Mr. Carlisle, and who had as recently as February last shown his subserviency to the anti-silver views of the Presidentelect by voting to consider the repeal of the Shernan act, came here last Monday evidently prepared to surrender the free-coinage principles which had so fiercely and passionately advocated and defended for years, when such advocacy expended gressional Record," and could have no possible Vest's name was conspicuous with Mr. Voorhees's whose aid the President was to carry "uncon litional repeal" through the Senate. change has come over the character of the Missouri Senator's "conversion" it is hard to tell, but he is found to-day quoted on all sides as a backslider to free coinage at a changed ratio, and is an active supporter of the effort to commit the Democratic party in the Senate to a "compromise which will distinctly repudiate the Administration' platform of last Tuesday

It is apparent, too, that the other Senatorial 'converts' are becoming restive under the caustic and each day's delay will make their perseverance in the new doctrines of the President's financial philosophy more wearing and more exacting. The President's departure under these circumstances is a serious misfortune to the friends of unconditional repeal, the full extent of which can only be measured in the developments of the coming week. In his absence the moving force of all repeal legislation ceases to work in the Democratic ranks, and with the weight of his personal influence withdrawn from the contest, his nominal representatives at the Capitol lose half their power of holding refractory legislators up to party discipline. With the President away the direction of financial legislation in this Congress will fall more than ever into the hands of Mr. German, and with the Maryland Senator's known determination to subordinate the public interest, if necessary, to the exigencies of party "harmony" and political advantage, this new turn to the situation cannot be welcome to those who have the immediate relief of the business interests of the country at heart. Mr. Gorman's avowed policy is one of delay and compromise, and in the pursuit of that policy there is no telling how long it will be before the Democratic caucus is allowed to reach an agreement on a party measure, or the Senate allowed to bring that measure to a vote. President's departure under these circumstances is

WHAT SECRETARY CARLISLE SAYS.

Deer Park, Md., Aug. 12.—Secretary Carlisle, in conversation on the train from Washington to this luce last night, stated that Representative Wilson, House Committee on Ways and Means. The impression was created by the tenor of the Secrepurchase clause of the Sherman act would be very speedily accomplished; in fact, that everything had been arranged to this end.

TIMELY IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS. Washington, Aug. 12.-Superintendent of Immigrathree Bondar children, suffering from favus, who arrived on the North German steamer Meier, in the immigrant hospital at Ellis Island at the expense of the steamship company. He also directed Dr. Senner to notify other steamship lines that sim-ilar action would be taken in all cases of children suffering from the loathsome disease where it in-volves peculiar hardships or separation of famvoives peculiar hardships or separation of lam-ilies. Other cases will be deported. All steamship companies are also notified that if they continue to manifest immigrants suffering from this disease and transport them to this country, the Secretary of the Treasury will be asked to issue orders di-recting the health officers of the United States abroad to refuse bills of health to any vessel de-parting from foreign ports having this disease among its passengers.

THE CHARLESTON STARTS ON A LONG CRUISE.

Washington, Aug. 12.-The United States cruiser harleston started on a long cruise to-day. She satled from Hampton Roads at 5 a. m., with Valon her way at several Atlantic ports, including Rio de Janeiro. It is almost definitely settled that the Charleston will relieve the Philadelphia at Callao and the Alliance in Nicaraguan waters, the Philadelphia going to Honolulu, relieving the Hoston, and the Allance sailing for Samoa, where the United States has no ship.

FOR OPENING THE CHEROKEE OUTLET. Washington, Aug 12.-The proclamation opening the Cherokee outlet is in course of preparation at the General Land Office. It is expected that the descriptions of the seventy allotments provided for in the act will be received by telegraph from be incorporated in the proclamation, which will ger, who will return it signed to Secretary Hoke

Praise is Good



is still better. I have for many is still better. I have for many years suffered with an irr.table years suffered with an irratable itching all over my body, and my left leg swelled and became so sore I had to give up work.

Physicians prescribed for me for scrofula, but did not curs me. Hood's Sarsaparlila gave me immediate relief, drove all disease out of my blood and gave me perfect cure."

W. O. DUNN, 21 Lampson Hood's Cures

NO ANTI-OPTION BILL AT PRESENT. SENATOR WASHBURN SAYS THE SILVER QUES-TION MUST BE DISPOSED OF FIRST,

the openi

Washington, Aug. 12.-The Anti-Option bill, over which there was a long debate in the Senate last year, will not be introduced by Senator Wash

urn at this session at an early date, "I am one of those," said the Senator, "who think we have been summoned to Washington at this time by the President for the performance of a specific duty, and until that duty has been omplished I do not believe it wise or prudent to lumber the legislative way with other me Never with my consent will the Anti-Option bill or any other measure be introduced so long as be considered an interference with proper discussion and action on the Repeal bill. After the proposition to repeal the Silver law has been acted upon, then, if we are still here, and the nclination of Congress is to remain, I will probably introduce the bill."

Senator Washburn also said that he believed the bill would go through the Senate without the dilatory tactics that were used against it before That long debate before, he said, was the out ome of a deliberate attempt to talk the bill to death, and he says now that if it is introduced and brought before the Senate early in the long session the Senaters who declared themselves op-posed to it before will face the inevitable and permit it to come to a vote within a reasonable time. That the bill will pass Senator Washburn has no doubt.

IN EULOGY OF REAR-ADMIRAL JENKINS. Washington, Aug. 12.-The funeral of Rear-Admiral Jenkins took place this afternoon military display. Eight enlisted men from the receiving ship Dale acted as body bearers, At a o'clock brief services were held at the Jenkin ome, and the burial was at the Arlington National Cemetery.

Secretary Herbert has sent the following eulogistic letter concerning Rear-Admiral Jenkins to

"The long and honorable career of Rear-Admiral lenkins in the United States Navy, extending ever a period of more than a quarter of a cen tury, is not unfamiliar to me. Entering the Nav n 1828, he participated in some of the most stirring events of the Mexican War, in command orces and vessels actively engaged, and rendered valuable service on the occasion of the Paragua; expedition in 18.5. Commissioned captain in 1862, the was during the Civil War repeatedly intrusted with duties demanding the highest qualities of a commanding officer, and those duties he invariably lischarged in such a manner as to bring honor to himself and to the service.

"The official records of the Navy Department ontain a report from Admiral Farragut, in the course of which, after giving instances military energy and high ability displayed by Rear-Admiral, then Captain, Jeakins, he concludes I feel that I should not be doing my duty if I did not call the attention of the Department an officer who has performed all his various duties with so much zeal and fidelity,"

"Entertaining, as I do, feelings of high esteer and regard toward un officer whose career fur and regard toward an officer whose career fur-nishes so distinguished and honorable an example, it is with especial regret that I find myself un-able, on account of an imperative engagement made some days since, to be present during the ceremonies to-morrow afternoon, and I can only request that you will convey to the family of Rear-Admiral Jenkins, a message of sympathy in which I am assured all who take an interest in the history and achievements of the American Navy will most cordially ioin." will most cordially join.

AS "THE WASHINGTON POST" SEES IT.

Washington, Aug. 12.-"The Washington Post' this morning has caused something of a sensation statement of "the true situation." After declaring ts own position to be "in favor of legislation authizing the sale of bonds to such an amount as wil the world." "The Post" continues:

"It is best to meet the situation squarely and The truth is not always palatable; it may not be always a politic thing to make known, and yet when the country is con fronted as it is to-day with a condition of extrem langer it would seem as if the time for temporiz ing had passed.

"The purchasing clause of the Sherman law can not and will not be unconditionally repealed. "This is absolutely true as far as the United States Senate is concerned. It is not as likely tprove true of the House of Representatives

"It is in the Senate, however, that an insumountable barrier has been raised against uncor bate, the Senate is a stronghold for a determined bate, the Senate is a stronghold for a determined minority. A canvass of the members of this body shows that a majority is against unconditional re-peal. This is not a newspaper canvass, hastily and crudely made by representatives of the press, poorly equipped for such important work, but an impairy instituted by Senators representing all negatry instituted by Senators representing all hades of belief. The silver men, nevertheless, will

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. Washington, Aug. 12.—The number of fourth-class

postmasters appointed to-day was eighty-six, of whom forty-four were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death. ---

THE CONCORD LEAVES SUEZ. Washington, Aug. 12.—The Navy Department is informed by cable that the gunboat Concord left Suez to-day for Perin, on the Red Sea.

UNITED STATES SENATORS IN SARATOGA

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 12. United States Senators

Edward Murphy, Jr., James Smith, Jr., and Anthony Higgins, now here, will leave to morrow afternoon for Washington. TO RAISE A FUND FOR A MONUMENT.

Boston, Aug. 12.—Barta & Co., of this city, have ow in press, and will shortly publish, a pamphlet lying "the history of the wond-rful battle of the squadron at Fayal, in 1814; a sketch of the life of Captain Reld, her communder, with the history of the captain Reld, her communder, with the history of the United States flag as designed by him, and many in-teresting incidents." The design of the pamphlet is to raise a fund by its sale for the surpose of creeting a monunental statue of Captain Reld in the city of Washington. The famous gun "Long Tom" and the figurehead of the Armstrong, the portrait of Captain Reid and his battle salve, are now among the naval exhibits at the World's Fair, of which the pamphlet gives a full description, and will add greatly to the interest of visitors to the Fair.

PROMINENT PEOPLE OFF FOR EUROPE.

The big liners put to sea vesterday carrying hundreds cupied cabins on the Cunard steamer Umbria, bound for Liverpool were: Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Baker, the Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Hostings, Peter E. Stadebaker, Lieutenant A. Warneck, of the Russian Navy, and Captain Yendo. Among the passengers of La Champagne, bound for Havre, were: Baron and Baroness P. de Font-enilliat, A. E. Olarovsky, the Russlan Consul General; Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson Smith and Captain Zabondsky, J. J. O'Nelll, Captain John Leaby and Professor O. A. Eriesson departed for Glasgow upon the Anchor Line steamer Circassia.

SPONGING AS A BUSINESS.

From The Cincinnati Tribune,

The American sponge grounds, more correctly known as the Florida sponge grounds, are similed along the southern and western coasts of that state. The methods employed in gathering sponges in the Mediterranean and around Florida are very different. In the East divers are employed. The diver is carried down by a broad flat siab of marble of about twenty-live pounds weight, which he holds at amistients in front of him, and which he ness to guide his flight, to protect his head when he first strikes, and to keep him down when he walks on the bottom. Fifteen to twenty fathems is the average depth, while two minutes is the usual duration of the dive. Each diver puts the sponges he pulls into a net haz

Fifteen to twenty fathems is the average depth, while two minutes is the usual duration of the dive. Each diver pats the sponges be pulls into a net bag that hangs from his neck. When he is ready to ascend he jerks a roop and is quickly pulled to the surface.

In this country a sponging crew is divided into twos, each pair consisting of a "sculler" and a "hooker," supplied with a small yawlboat knewn as a dingy. The forager stands in the stern of the dingy and sculls it slowly and steaffly forward, being prepared to stop it and hold it exactly in place at a mement's motice from the "hooker," who, kneeding amidships, with the upper half of his hody projecting over the side, scans the bettom for suitable sponges. In order to assist in this scanning a sponge glass is used. It consists of an ordinary wooden backet with a glass bottom fixed in with putty.

The handle is placed around the neck of the "hooker," while the glass itself is placed flat upon the water, while the "hooker's" head is thrust well down into the bucket. By this means he can see very small objects at a considerable depth. And he has his hands free to plunge the hooked pole down and plerce the sponge, sometimes at a depth of thirty-five feet, as soon as signific.

After handing a catch, the sponges are beaten to cleanse them; afterward they are dipped into a week solution of lime and sea water to give them the yellow color so will known in the markets.

Smith for promulgation. While no specific date has been fixed upon, the indications seem to be that the opening will take place between september II and II.

HE HAS NOT SETTLED WITH THE PUBLIC,

THE PAYMENT OF AN HONEST DEBT DOES NOT EXPLAIN HIS METHODS OF HANDLING THE

PUBLIC MONEY EXTRUSTED TO BIS CARE. Having helped or forced or having both helped and forced State Treasurer Danforth to pay the unsecured note of \$50,000 which the Madison Square Pank held against him, Messrs, Hill, Sheehan and Cambell left this city yesterday to seek the country or the seashore, there amid sylvan quiet or by the sad sea waves to meditate on "how murder will out" in snite of the sharp est and most unscrapulous politicians, and to wait for the storm of public indignation arouse. by Treasurer Danforth's transactions to abate It was a personal matter, did not concern the public and would soon blow over, they said.

It may have been a personal matter and may not have concerned the public from their point of view, but as a matter of fact the public has been greatly concerned. One of the things that they have been concerned about is whether the Democratic officials in this State have arrived a that state of security in their power and of contempt for public opinion wherein they can declare with impunity that the handling of the public funds is a personal matter, concerning the State Treasurer alone. Is it none of the public's busiess what is done with its money? troller Campbell has said that it isn't. Treasurer Danforth deposited \$250,000 in the Madison Square Bank, and obtained a private unsecured oan of \$50,000 from the bank. Bank Superinendent Preston announced that the bank was in an unsafe condition. Its capital was impaired Nevertheless Mr. Danforth did not withdraw the public money at once; neither did be pay his Not until the bank has actually suspended lid he take any action to save the public funds. Under such circumstances the declaration that Treasurer Danforth's private loan does not con cern the public sounds much like Mr. Tweed's mery: "Well, what are you going to do about

There is no question that the Democratic leader bave been greatly alarmed at the disclosures, and the solicitous as to the effect which these will have upon the fall campaign. They are anxious that the scandal shall blow over, but they do not wish to have it blow Mr. Danforth over with it.

After seeing that Mr. Danforth's note was paid, and after various mysterious conferences, each went his way. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and Controller Campbell up the State on a morning train and Schator Hill went

The examination of the affairs of the Madison Square Bank was continued yesterday by Ex aminer Dickinson. Mr. Judson went to the bank in the morning, but was soon called to Brooklyn by the suspension of the Commercial Bank there. He left orders that no information conerning the condition of the Madison Square Bank chould be given out. Mr. Dickinson said, however, that a statement would probably be made o-morrow.

The payment of Treasurer Danforth's note made an unexpected but a welcome addition to the eady assets of the bank. It was said, however, that the note had not been charged to profit and loss, and that the payment of it did not lessen the amount of the impairment of the bank's Mr. Judson was quoted as saying that he bank would need to raise \$500,000 to enable to resume business. The officers of the bank thought that a much smaller sum would be sufficient and they expressed confidence in their ability to take the management from the hands

ability to take the management from the hands of the receivers in five or six weeks.

One depositor said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that he believed he would ultimately get his money, but he added that the want of it now would compel him to seil bonds at a loss of at least 50 per cent. The bank examiners expect to finish their task to-morrow. They will then issue a statement and turn the management over to the receivers.

DIRECTORS MAY BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

LEOKING FOR THE MAY WHO GAVE DANFORTH

DIRECTORS MAY BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT, LOOKING FOR THE MAY WHO GAVE DANFORTH THE THY-SOME ONE DREW OUT \$50,000.

State Treasurer Danforth's "smartness" in getting \$250,000 of the money belonging to the State out of the Madison Square Hank just in the nick of time has stirred up a beautiful row. It is within the realms of possibility that one or more of the directors will be called upon to make this sum good to the Bank. The receivers are extremely anxious to discover how it was that Mr. Danforth secured information the exe of the closing of the bank. They cannot understand why he should be favored in this respect any more than other depositors, and they want to find out why this valuable information was given to him and not to other interested in the bank. It is believed that the information came through one of the directors of the bank. The name of the director on whom suspicion is cast has not been disclosed, but it was learned on good authority vesterday that the receivers and their counsel, Sammed Untermyer, were easting about for more information on the subject. If they discover that one of the directors did disclose to Mr. Danforth the condition of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the out of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the out of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the out of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the out of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the out of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the out of the lamb so he was enabled to draw out the castle to the character of the present husband, gave her hand to buke the first husband, gave her hand to buke the princes of the hund, and the double German family, and checked the displayed the displayed to the directors as princess dis human and not one to have the directors and the castle for the present Danks hing. No children blessed the union, and the dead her as a princess of the bund, and provers the bund, and prove the bund, and provers and provers ago the pulse for the bu firectors did disclose to Mr. Danforth the condition of the bank so he was enabled to draw out the state's money, some action will be taken against this director to recover this sum for the benefit of the bank and its creditors.

this director to recover this sum for the benefit of the bank and its creditors.

The allegation was also made yesterday that one of the directors had drawn out \$50,000 just before the bank closed its doors. The receivers are also after him, and it is said that an attempt will be made to require him to refund the money. Who the director is no one would tell, but it is confidently believed by the receivers, so it is said, that this sum at least can be collected from the director in question. The receivers yesterday filed their bond of \$200,000, and it was approved by Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court. The surelies are Edward Farrell, the furniture dealer, and Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, an importer of glassware.

From The Boston Transcript.

From The Boston Transcript.

Judging from the vast number of swift-running machines to be seen on its streets, Florence (Italy) bids fair to merge the time-honored "City of Flowers" in the less romantic but equally well-mericed title "City of Wheeis." To the bicyclist the advantages of such a city are manifold, and although barely three years ago the novel vehicle excited a commotion in the streets, to-day Florence may be called the Bicycle City of the Continent.

Many of the bicyclists are young sprigs of Florentine nobility, many are business men who feel the need of much exercise in little time; but far.

Many of the bicyclists are young sprigs of Florentine nobility, many are business men who feel the need of much exercise in little time; but far, far more than both of these classes together are shopboys, who spend every spare franc and most of their spare moments in bleycling. One can but rejoke at their fad, for truly the way of the shopboys is bard and his pleasures few. In thay such life means long hours of work and very meagre pay, which is mostly spent on dress, for who wants a shabby, untidy clerk? Oh, that some philanthropic soul would bequeath a hundred or so bicycles for the use of Florentine shopboys! It would be a slight improvement on the legacy for the maintenance of stray and homeless felines which was the result of an English woman's observation in Italy.

So far but one American bicycle has found its way hato Florence and although much admired by all, it is likely to remain without a fellow for some way into Florence and although much admired all, it is likely to remain without a fellow for so

to the dealer who is bent on bigger profits. The thing that he wants you to buy, when you ask for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, isn't "just as good." Proof of this is easy. The only guaranteed remedy for the ailments of womanhood is the "Favorite Prescription." If it ever fails to benefit or cure, in making weak women strong or suffering women well, you have your money back.

Anything "just as good," or as sure to bring help, could be, and would be, sold in just that way.

This guaranteed medicine is an invigorating, restorative tonic, especially adapted to woman's needs and perfectly harmless in any condition of her system. It builds up, strengthens, regulates, and

For periodical pains, bearing-down sensa-tions, ulceration, inflammation—every thing that's known as a "female complaint," it's a remedy that's safe, certain, and proved.

ANOTHER ROYAL AUTHOR.

PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN TRIES HIS R. H. FORTUNE IN LITERATURE.

FACTS ABOUT "THE HANDSOMEST YOUNG PRINCE OF EUROPE "-THE KING OF DEN. MARK AND QUEEN SOPHIE'S GOLDEN

TOILET SERVICE. To the long list of princes and kings who have ried their fortunes with varying degrees of success literature is to be added the name of Prince Charles f Sweden. From the presses of one of the largest ublishing houses of Stockholm will soon appear distory of the Swedish army by His Royal Highness He has not had the courage, however, to give his name to the book, preferring to sign himself "C." But the secret was not well kept. Persons who have and a chance to read the work either in manuscript r proof, praise it unstittedly. The young man is sald to be the master of a terse, clear literary style

and to treat his subject as a master. To those familiar with the history of the Royal nouse of Sweden-the descendants of Marshal Bernalotte-these facts will not be surprising. 'harles's father, King Oscar, is not only the tallest and most ideal-looking ruler in Europe-not excepting the gigantic Emperor of Russia-but a poet, a dram atist, a scientist and a composer. His poems have een published in several volumes, his dramas have een presented to the public in Sweden and-in translation-in Germany, and his scientific works have arned for him the honorary degree of doctor from he University of Upsala. Prince Charles's brothers are also men of inde

pendence and spirit. His older brother, the second on of the King, Prince Oscar, married Fraculein van Munck, a lady-in-waiting to his mother, in spite of the opposition of his parents and the sacrifices which ne was obliged to make. When the love affair was discovered the Prince was sent on a journey around the world and to the various courts of Europe, in the hope that he would forget his attachment and princess of the blood to suit his taste. But before is departure he swore allegiance to the young woma who had won his heart, and promised to make her his wife in case she remained true. He returned three years later to keep his word. He was married in England, whither the young woman had been sent after renonneing all right of succession to the crown The King gave the young pair the title of Prince and The Prince remained in the Princess Bernadotte. havy, which he had early joined, advancing in rank by the force of his merit alone. Six months age a reconcillation between father and son took place, and the Prince and Princess Bernadotte were summone o Stockholm, where they now live.

Another brother, Prince Eugene, studied painting n Parls, and was so e'ever with the brush that several d his pictures were exhibited in the salon. He has tecided to follow the career of an artist, and is now iving in Italy. The Crown Prince, the oldest son of he King, is married to a Princess of Baden, a ousin of the Emperor of Germany. Unfortunately she is a sufferer from weak lungs and is obliged to pass almost all of her time away from the Swedish tapitul.

But the most popular member of the Royal family nas always been Prince Charles, the author of the book on military affairs. He is now about thirty-one years old. He has often been called the handsomes comg prince in Europe, and many have been the princesses who have been willing to share his lot in A few years ago a member of a well-known swedish family in conversation with the writer said that there was not a girl in all the kingdom wh did not have Prince "Carl's" photograph ame decorations of her room. He is a man of splendid ence, almost six feet three inches tall. His head and features are Roman and heroic, and his melan holy eyes are of a marvellous beauty. In his white avalry uniform and golden belieft it is indeed lifficult to imagine a more perfect specimen of manis grace and beauty. He has been devoted to the army and is as popular among his comrades as any officer in the service. Every one of them will rejoice in his success in a new field, and none will envy bin The end of the sensational suit of the Barones

von Lovenskjold, carried the service back to Copenhagen.

The golden service had rested in the court bank of Flensburg since the death of the Duchess in 1291. It was insured for more than 200,000 marks, As mentioned already, the ten places of solid gold were presented to Queen Sorbile Frederika when she married King Frederick VI of Denmark in 1791, by the Danish people. In 1813, during the financial crisis in the Magdom, numbers of Danish women gave up their gold treasures for the purpose of coming money. The Queen decided to sacrifice her gift from the people in the same way. But thirty-two wealthy citizens of Copenhagen purchased it from her, and then a second time presented it to her. Her Majesty gave it to her daugater, Frincess Withelmine, upon the occasion of her first marriage. It was a conditional present, however, and was to be returned to Openhagen whenever the Castle of Glucchsburg passed to an heir who was not a direct descendant. As this is now the rase, the golden service is again one of the chief treasures in the Royal palace at Copenhagen.

PULLING A SNAKE'S TOOTH. From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

Edward Schmidt, the proprietor of the bird store on Twelfth-st., yesterdaw morning enjoyed the unusual privilexe of playing dentist to an elevenfoot boa constrictor.

His royal pythonic highness weighs just sixty pounds, and is valued at \$1 per pound. One of the most remarkable features of his makeup is his mouth. It is a common phrase to hear of the "dropping of one's lower jaw" in moments of construction, but Mr. Boa can get up the largest amount of construction in this line when he gets ready by dropping about six inches of lower jaw, linear measurement. He can raise an equal amount of upper jaw at the same time, and his mouth is provided with a convenient lateral hinge arrangement by which it can be spread sidewise and present a total receptive surface of about the size of a bandbox.

It was this mouth, with a good serviceable set of teeth but no poison fangs, that got Mr. Snake into trouble soon after his arrival in the National capital. He was lodged in a good strong wire cage and fed a few pigeons. Then, instead of going to sleep gorged with food, as is supposed to be the habit of his family, Mr. Constrictor amused himself by striking at his new master, who was putting a reinforcement of wire netting around the springs, and waen, hissing like a steam exhaust pipe, he launched about four feet of his neck across the cage he hung himself up in the wire netting by his teeth. As a result he had a very sore mouth for a couple of days, and yesterday Mr. Schmidt declided that he would have to have one of the injured teeth pulled.

It was a delicate operation to handle his snakeship, who, if given his choice of holds, is a good deal more than a match for a man in a caten-ascateh-can wrestling bout. But the wily bird man took at unfair advantage of his prisoner, and diverting his attention in front, executed a flank movement and grabbed him by the back of the neck. Then it was a case of pull Richard pull stan in cetting the learnth southerner out of his cage. He finally came with a slip

SIXTH AVE., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

We are always apace with the times, and recognize that a dollar should purchase considerable more to-day than heretofore. There is no better investment than supplying present and prospective wants at values now prevailing in our establishment. We quote in part:

Silks.

2,000 YARDS CREAM-WHITE JAPANESE HABUTAI SILK, FULL YARD WIDE, GOOD VALUE FOR 1.25. 24-INCH CREAM-WHITE INDIA SILK.

WORTH .55 ... 26-INCH NAVY BLUE AND WHITE POLKA DOTS AND STRIPES, SOLD THIS SEASON AT 59e., NOW ...

SMALL CASE OF BLACK AND WHITE POLKA DOTS, WORTH .15 ..

2 000 YARDS CELEBRATED TWIST-WARP INDIA SILK, BLACK AND COLORED GROUNDS, WITH BEAUTIFUL PLOPAL DESIGNS, GENERALLY .90 MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF NOVEL-

TIES IN, BLACK GROS GRAIN AND SATAN GROUNDS, WITH BEAUTIFUL COLORE EFFECTS, AT 99c AND 81.34 WIST WARP BLACK INDIA SILK, WILL

NEITHER CRUSH NOR CRACK, WORTH LARGE STOCK OF BLACK SATIN DUCH-

ESSE, GROS GRAIN, BENGALINE, AND FAILLE DE LYON, ALL EXCEPTIONAL 99c, \$1.25 AND \$1.48

Laces.

REAL NET TOP POINT DE GENE LACES. ECRU AND IVORY WHITE FROM Sc TO 244 12 INCHES WIDE AT BLACK SILK NET TOP BOURDON LACES 5 INCHES WIDE AT 10 INCHES WIDE AT BLACK AND WHITE LACE EDGES AND INSER TIONS IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

Ladies' Suits.

IN SILK, SERGE, WHITE INDIA LAWNS, AND DUCK, AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE 125 FANCY GRAY AND BEIGE WHIPCORD

MORSTED ETON SUITS, MOIRE SILK-LINED COATS, REDUCED TO IMPORTED EMPIRE FANCY STRIPED ENG-LISH FLANNEL SUITS: HALF SILK LINED, WIDE SKIRTS, VERY STYLISH, REDUCED TO

DUCK AND SAILOR CLOTH BLAZER SUITS, WITH WORTH COLLARS AND UMBRELLA BACKS: WERE 7.81 AND 8.10, NOW INEN DUCK ETON SUITS IN WHITE, STYLES, WERE 10.41, 12.49, AND 13.41,

4.21 ALL TO GO AT. ANCY CHALLIES AND BATISTE TIGHT-FITTING DRESSES IN THE NEW BUT-TERFLY-TRIMMED WAISTS, SOME WITH VELVET TRIMMINGS, ALL AT. LADIES' BLACK SILK CHANTILLY LACE

Muslin Underwear.

SPECIAL LOT OF EMBROIDERED RUFFLE SKIRTS WORTH .05, AT SKIRTS WITH TORCHON INSERTION AND 150 DOZEN EMBROIDERED RUFFLE DRAW.

Linens.

VERY LARGE BLEACHED GERMAN LINEN NAPKINS, WORTH 1.85, AT ... EXTRA HEAVY BREAKFAST NAPKINS. WORTH 1.40, AT.
HEMSTITCHED BUCK TOWELS ATTRACTIVE LINE OF WHITE TURKISH

.09, .12, .14, .18, .21, .24, TO 1.17

Blankets.

WE OPEN THE SEASON WITH AN ENTIRE PRESIL LINE OF GOODS: EVERY NUMBER IS WARRANTED TO BE PERFECT. PORDERS ARE HANDSOMELY ASSORTED AND PRICES IN MANT HANDSOMELY ASSORTED AND PRICES IN MANT INSTANCES 15 PER CENT. LOWER THAN LAST

Silk Umbrellas,

WORTH #3.50

Hosiery.

MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE, UNBLEACHED MEN'S STAINLESS BLACK COTTON, WITH MEN'S PLAIN BLACK LISLE HALF HOSE DOUBLE HEEL AND TOE MEN'S BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE, RIBBED 340 MEN'S REAL MACO HALF HOSE."

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE AT ... 28c, 32c, 36c, AND 45c
LADIES' UNPLEACHED BALBRIGGAN
HOSE, HIGH SPLICED HEEL ... 21c AND 25c

Men's Underwear.

GAUZE SHIRTS, LONG SLEEVES 39c EACH GOSSAMER SHIRTS, LONG AND SHORT SLEEVES 39c EACH EXTRA SIZES, 46, 48 AND 50 59c EACH EXTRA SIZES, DRAWERS TO MATCH. .. 39c EACH COLORED BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS 42c
EXTRA-FINE QUALITY PALBRIGGAN
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS 74c

Shoes.

CHILDREN'S FINE KID OXFORDS, SPRING HEELS MISSES' AND LADIES' SPRING-HEEL OX-FORDS, WERE \$1.69 AND \$1.93..... \$1.24 LADIES' WINE RUSSIA-TIPPED OXFORDS. \$1.69 LADIES' RUSSET GOAT-TIPPED AND PLAIN